

# PUT

The little ones are taught to be proud of their cloaths, before they can put them on.  
 42. To PUT on. To forward; to promote; to incite.  
 By what yourself too late have spoke and done,  
 That you protect this courie, and put it on  
 By your allowance.  
 Say, you ne'er had don't,  
 But by our putting on.  
 Others envy to the state draws, and puts on  
 For contumelies receiv'd.  
 This came handsomely to put on the peace, because it was  
 a fair example of a peace bought.  
 As danger did approach, her spirits rose,  
 And putting on the king dismay'd her foes.  
 43. To PUT on or upon. To impose; to inflict.  
 I have offend'd; that which thou putt'st on me, I will  
 bear.  
 He not only undermineth the base of religion, but puts upon  
 us the remotest error from truth.  
 The flock found he was put upon, but set a good face how-  
 ever upon his entertainment.  
 Fallacies we are apt to put upon ourselves, by taking words  
 for things.  
 Why are scripture maxims put upon us, without taking no-  
 tice of scripture examples which lie cross them.  
 44. To PUT on. To assume; to take.  
 The duke hath put on a religious life,  
 And thrown into neglect the pompous court.  
 Wise men love you, in their own oversight,  
 And, finding in their native wit no ease,  
 Are forc'd to put your folly on to please.  
 There is no quality so contrary to any nature which one  
 cannot affect, and put on upon occasion, in order to serve an  
 interest.  
 45. To PUT over. To refer.  
 For the certain knowledge of that truth,  
 I put you over to heav'n, and to my mother.  
 46. To PUT out. To place at usury.  
 Lord, who shall abide in thy tabernacle? he that putteth  
 not out his money to usury.  
 To live retir'd upon his own,  
 He call'd his money in;  
 But the prevailing love of self,  
 Soon split him on the former self,  
 He put it out again.  
 Money at use, when returned into the hands of the owner,  
 usually lies dead there till he gets a new tenant for it, and can  
 put it out again.  
 An old usurer, charmed with the pleasures of a country  
 life, in order to make a purchase, called in all his money;  
 but, in a very few days after, he put it out again.  
 One hundred pounds only, put out at interest at ten per  
 cent. doth in seventy years encrease to above one hundred  
 thousand pounds.  
 47. To PUT out. To extinguish.  
 The Philistines put out his eyes.  
 Wherefore the wax floated, the flame forsook it, till at  
 last it spread all over, and put the flame quite out.  
 I must die  
 Betray'd, captiv'd, and both my eyes put out.  
 In places that abound with mines, when the sky seem'd clear,  
 there would suddenly arise a certain steam, which they call a  
 damp, so gross and thick, that it would oftentimes put out  
 their candles.  
 This barbarous instance of a wild unreasonable passion,  
 quite put out those little remains of affection she still had for  
 her lord.  
 48. To PUT out. To emit, as a plant.  
 Trees planted too deep in the ground, for love of approach  
 to the sun, forsake their first roots, and put out another more  
 towards the top of the earth.  
 49. To PUT out. To extend; to protrude.  
 When the travail'd, the one put out his hand.  
 50. To PUT out. To expel; to drive from.  
 When they have overthrown him, and the wars are finished,  
 shall they themselves be put out?  
 I am resolv'd, that when I am put out of the stewardship,  
 they may receive me into their houses.  
 The nobility of Castile put out the king of Arragon, in fa-  
 vour of king Philip.  
 51. To PUT out. To make publick.  
 You tell us, that you shall be forced to leave off your mo-  
 desty; you mean that little which is left; for it was worn to  
 rags when you put out this medal.  
 When I was at Venice, they were putting out curious  
 stamps of the several edifices, most famous for their beauty  
 or magnificence.  
 52. To PUT out. To disconcert.  
 There is no affection in passion; for that putteth a man  
 out of his precepts, and in a new case there custom leaveth  
 him.

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53. To PUT to. To kill by; to punish by.  
 From Ireland am I come,  
 To signify that rebels there are up,  
 And put the Englishmen unto the sword.  
 There were no barks to throw the rebels into, and send  
 them away by sea, they were put all to the sword.  
 Such as were taken on either side, were put to the sword or  
 to the halter.  
 Soon as they had him at their mercy,  
 They put him to the cudgel fiercely.  
 54. To PUT to it. To distress; to perplex; to press hard.  
 What wouldst thou write of me, if thou shouldst  
 praise me.  
 O gentle lady, do not put me to't,  
 For I am nothing if not critical.  
 Lord Angelo dukes it well in his absence;  
 He puts transgression to't.  
 They have a leader,  
 Tullius Aufidius, that will put you to't.  
 It is to be put to question in general, whether it be lawful  
 for christian princes to make an invasive war, simply for the  
 propagation of the faith?  
 I was not more concern'd in that debate  
 Of empire, when our universal state  
 Was put to hazard, and the giant race  
 Our captive skies were ready to embrace.  
 He took the opportunity of pursuing an argument, which  
 had been before started, and put it to her in a syllogism.  
 They were actually making parties to go up to the moon  
 together, and were more put to it how to meet with accom-  
 modations by the way, than how to go thither.  
 The figures and letters were so mingled, that the count  
 was hard put to it on what part of the money to bestow the  
 inscription.  
 I shall be hard put to it, to bring myself off.  
 55. To PUT to. To assist with.  
 Zellmae would have put to her helping hand, but she was  
 taken a quivering.  
 The carpenters being set to work, and every one putting to  
 his helping hand, the bridge was repaired.  
 56. To PUT to death. To kill.  
 It was spread abroad, that the king had a purpose to put to  
 death Edward Plantagenet in the Tower.  
 One Bell was put to death at Tyburn, for moving a new re-  
 bellion.  
 Teuta put to death one of the Roman ambassadors; she was  
 obliged, by a successful war, which the Romans made, to  
 consent to give up all the sea coast.  
 57. To PUT together. To accumulate into one sum or mass.  
 This last age has made a greater progress, than all ages be-  
 fore put together.  
 58. To PUT up. To pass unrevenge'd.  
 I will indeed no longer endure it; nor am I yet persuad'd  
 to put up in peace what already I have foolishly suffer'd.  
 It is prudence, in many cases, to put up the injuries of a  
 weaker enemy, for fear of incurring the displeasure of a  
 stronger.  
 How many indignities does he pass by, and how many ac-  
 counts does he put up at our hands, because his love is in-  
 vincible.  
 The Canaanitish woman must put up a refusal, and there-  
 proachful name of dog, commonly used by the Jews of the  
 heathen.  
 Nor put up blow, but that which laid  
 Right worshipful on shoulder-blade.  
 Such national injuries are not to be put up, but when the  
 offender is below resentment.  
 59. To PUT up. To emit; to cause to germinate; as plants.  
 Hartthorn shaven, or in small pieces, mixed with dung,  
 and watered, putteth up mushrooms.  
 60. To PUT up. To expose publicly; as, these goods are put  
 up to sale.  
 61. To PUT up. To start.  
 In town, whilst I am following one character, I am cross'd  
 in my way by another, and put up such a variety of odd crea-  
 tures in both sexes, that they soil the scent of one another,  
 and puzzle the chace.  
 62. To PUT up. To hoard.  
 Himself never put up any of the rent, but dispos'd of it by  
 the assistance of a reverend divine to augment the vicar's  
 portion.  
 63. To PUT up. To hide.  
 Why so earnestly seek you to put up that letter.  
 64. To PUT upon. To incite; to instigate.  
 The great preparation put the king upon the resolution of  
 having such a body in his way.  
 Those who have lived wickedly before, must meet with  
 a great deal more trouble, because they are put upon changing  
 the whole course of their life.  
 This caution will put them upon considering, and teach  
 them the necessity of examining more than they do.

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It need not be any wonder, why I should employ myself  
 upon that study, or put others upon it.  
 He replied, with some vehemence, that he would under-  
 take to prove trade would be the ruin of the English nation;  
 I would fain have put him upon it.  
 This put me upon observing the thickness of the glass, and  
 considering whether the dimensions and proportions of the  
 rings may be truly derived from it by computation.  
 It banishes from our thoughts a lively sense of religion,  
 and puts us upon to eager a pursuit of the advantages of life,  
 as to leave us no inclination to reflect on the great author of  
 them.  
 These wretches put us upon all mischief, to feed their lusts  
 and extravagancies.  
 65. To PUT upon. To impose; to lay upon.  
 When in swinish sleep,  
 What cannot you and I perform upon  
 Th' unguarded Duncan? what not put upon  
 His spongy officers, who shall bear the guilt  
 Of our great quell?  
 66. To PUT upon trial. To expose or summon to a solemn and  
 judicial examination.  
 Christ will bring all to life, and then they shall be put every  
 one upon his own trial, and receive judgment.  
 Jack had done more wisely, to have put himself upon the  
 trial of his country, and made his defence in form.  
 To PUT. v. n.  
 1. To go or move.  
 The wind cannot be perceived, until there be an eruption  
 of a great quantity from under the water; whereas in the  
 first putting up, it cooleth in little portions.  
 2. To shoot or germinate.  
 In fibrous roots, the sap delighteth more in the earth, and  
 therefore putteth downward.  
 3. To steer a vessel.  
 An ordinary fleet could not hope to succeed against a place  
 that has always a considerable number of men of war ready  
 to put to sea.  
 His fury thus appeas'd, he puts to land;  
 The ghosts forsake their fears.  
 4. To PUT forth. To leave a port.  
 Order for sea is given;  
 They have put forth the haven.  
 5. To PUT forth. To germinate; to bud; to shoot out.  
 No man is free,  
 But that his negligence, his folly, fear,  
 Amongst the infinite doings of the world,  
 Sometimes puts forth.  
 The fig-tree putteth forth her green figs.  
 Take earth from under walls where nettles put forth in  
 abundance, without any string of the nettles, and pot that  
 earth, and set in it stock gilliflowers.  
 Hirute roots, besides the putting forth upwards and down-  
 wards, putteth forth in round.  
 6. To PUT in. To enter a haven.  
 As Homer went, the ship put in at Samos, where he con-  
 tinued the whole winter, singing at the houses of great men,  
 with a train of boys after him.  
 7. To PUT in for. To claim; to stand candidate for. A me-  
 taphor, I suppose, from putting each man his lot into a box.  
 This is so grown a vice, that I know not whether it do not  
 put in for the name of virtue.  
 8. To PUT in. To offer a claim.  
 They shall stand for feed; they had gone down too, but  
 that a wife burgher put in for them.  
 Although astrologers may here put in, and plead the secret  
 influence of this star, yet Galen, in his comment, makes no  
 such consideration.  
 If a man should put in to be one of the knights of Malta,  
 he might modestly enough prove his six descents against a less  
 qualified competitor.  
 9. To PUT off. To leave land.  
 As the hackney boat was putting off, a boy desiring to be  
 taken in, was refused.  
 10. To PUT over. To sail cross.  
 Sir Francis Drake came coasting along from Cartagena, a  
 city of the main land to which he put over, and took it.  
 11. To PUT to sea. To set fail; to begin the course.  
 It is manifest, that the duke did his best to come down,  
 and to put to sea.  
 He warn'd him for his safety to provide;  
 Not put to sea, but safe on shore abide.  
 They put to sea with a fleet of three hundred fail, of which  
 they lost the half.  
 With fresh provision hence our fleet to store,  
 Consult our safety, and put off to sea.  
 12. To PUT up. To offer one's self a candidate.  
 Upon the decease of a lion, the beasts met to chuse a king,  
 when several put up.  
 13. To PUT up. To advance to; to bring one's self forward.  
 With this he put up to my lord,  
 The courtiers kept their distance due,  
 He twich'd his levee.

# PUT

14. To PUT up with. To suffer without resentment.  
 PUT. n. s. [from the verb.]  
 1. An action of distress.  
 The flag's was a forc'd put, and a chance rather than a  
 choice.  
 2. A rustick; a clown.  
 Queer country puts extol queen Bess's reign,  
 And of lost hospitality complain.  
 3. PUT off. Excuse; shift.  
 The fox's put off is instructive towards the government of  
 our lives, provided his fooling be made our earnest.  
 PUTAGE. n. s. [putain, Fr.] In law, prostitution on the wo-  
 man's part.  
 PUTANISM. n. s. [putanism, Fr.] The manner of living, or  
 trade of a prostitute.  
 PUTATIVE. adj. [putatif, Fr. from puto, Lat.] Supposed;  
 reputed.  
 If a wife commits adultery, she shall lose her dower, though  
 she be only a putative, and not a true and real wife.  
 PUTID. adj. [putidus, Lat.] Mean; low; worthless.  
 He that follows nature is never out of his way; whereas  
 all imitation is putid and servile.  
 PUTIDNESS. n. s. [from putid.] Meanness; vileness.  
 PUTLOG. n. s.  
 Putlogs are pieces of timber or short poles, about seven foot  
 long, to bear the boards they stand on to work, and to lay  
 bricks and mortar upon.  
 PUTREDINOUS. adj. [from putredo, Lat.] Stinking; rotten.  
 A putredinous ferment coagulates all humours, as milk with  
 rennet is turned.  
 PUTREFACTION. n. s. [putrefaction, Fr. putris and facio, Lat.]  
 The state of growing rotten; the act of making rotten.  
 Putrefaction is a kind of fermentation, or intestine motion  
 of bodies, which tends to the destruction of that form of their  
 existence, which is said to be their natural state.  
 If the spirit protrude a little, and that motion be inordinate,  
 there followeth putrefaction, which ever dissolveth the con-  
 sistence of the body into much inequality.  
 Vegetable putrefaction is produced by throwing green vege-  
 tables in a heap in open warm air, and pressing them together,  
 by which they acquire a putrid stercoraceous taste and  
 odour.  
 From swampy fens,  
 Where putrefaction into life ferments,  
 And breathes destructive myriads.  
 PUTREFACTIVE. adj. [from putrefacio, Lat.] Making rotten.  
 They make putrefactive generations, conformable unto se-  
 minal productions.  
 If the bone be corrupted, the putrefactive smell will dis-  
 cover it.  
 To PUTREFY. v. a. [putrifier, Fr. putrefacio, Lat.] To make  
 rotten; to corrupt with rotteness.  
 To keep them here,  
 They would but stink, and putrefy the air.  
 Many ill projects are undertaken, and private suits putrefy  
 the publick good.  
 The ulcer itself being putrefied, I scarified it and the parts  
 about, so far as I thought necessary, permitting them to bleed  
 freely, and thrust out the rotten flesh.  
 A wound was so putrefied, as to endanger the bone.  
 Such a constitution of the air, as would naturally putrefy  
 raw flesh, must endanger by a mortification.  
 To PUTREFY. v. n. To rot.  
 From the sole of the foot, even unto the head, there is no  
 soundness in it, but wounds, and bruises, and putrefying  
 sores.  
 All imperfect mixture is apt to putrefy, and watry substances  
 are more apt to putrefy than oily.  
 These humors, though not rotive, embalm and spice  
 The world, which else would putrefy with vice.  
 The pain proceeded from some acrimony in the serum,  
 which, falling into this declining part, putrefied.  
 PUTRESCENCE. n. s. [from putresco, Latin.] The state of  
 rotting.  
 Now if any ground this effect from gall or choler, because  
 being the fiery humour, it will readiest furmount the water,  
 we may confess in the common putrescence, it may promote  
 elevation.  
 PUTRESCENT. adj. [putrescens, Lat.] Growing rotten.  
 Aliment is not only necessary for repairing the fluids and  
 solids of an animal, but likewise to keep the fluids from the  
 putrescent alkaline state, which they would acquire by constant  
 motion.  
 PUTRID. adj. [putride, Fr. putridus, Lat.] Rotten; corrupt.  
 The wine to putrid blood converted flows.  
 If a nurse feed only on flesh, and drink water, her milk,  
 instead of turning sour, will turn putrid, and smell like  
 urine.  
 Putrid fever is that kind of fever, in which the humours,  
 or part of them, have to little circulatory motion, that they  
 fall into an intestine one, and putrefy, which is commonly  
 the case after great evacuations, great or excessive heat.